

AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN



Published by the
AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 4

Spring 1968

Number 1

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Published by

AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded 1964

Box 86, Kable Station

Staunton, Virginia 24401



Volume 4

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400 Copies printed by
McCLURE PRINTING COMPANY, INC.
Verona, Virginia

Copies of this issue to all members

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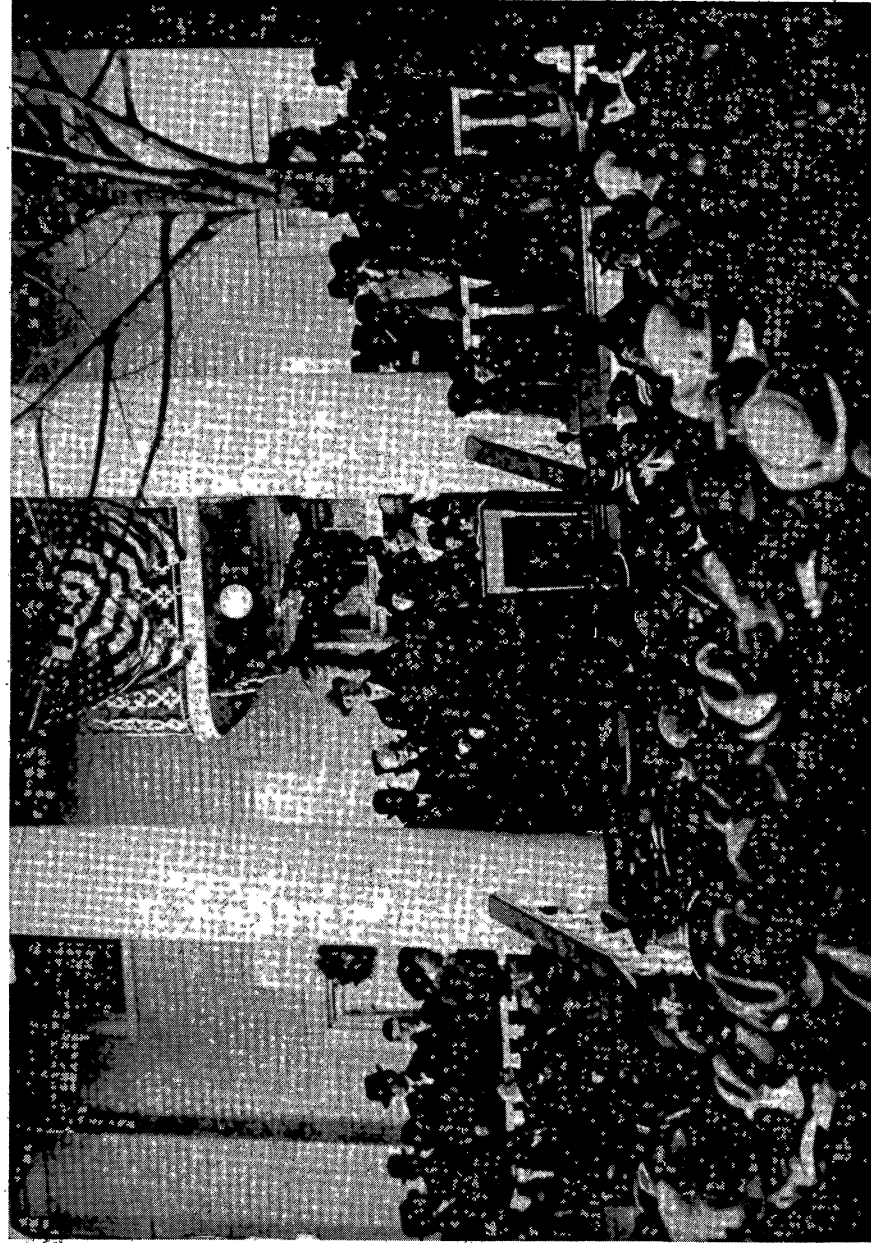
By Dr. Howard M. Wilson.

STAUNTON AND AUGUSTA COUNTY 200 YEARS AGO.
OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish *Augusta Historical Bulletin* to be sent without charge to all members. Single issues are available at \$1.00 per copy.

The membership of the society is composed of annual and life members who pay the following dues:

Annual (individual)	\$5.00
Annual (family)	\$8.00
Annual (sustaining)	\$25.00
Life Membership	\$100.00
Annual (Institutional)	\$10.00
Contributing—Any amount	



(Photo from the collection of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation.)
President-Elect, Woodrow Wilson speaking from the portico of the administrative building at Mary Baldwin College December 28, 1912.

WOODROW WILSON - STAUNTON'S FAVORITE SON

An address given by Robert W. Jones, Executive Director of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, on Friday, November 15, 1967. Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Augusta County Historical Society, Staunton, Virginia at Mary Baldwin College.

When the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was incorporated in June of 1938, it marked the beginning of a major historical undertaking by its organizers. But more realistically that date marks the successful culmination of a resolute purpose which had its beginnings as early as 1910.

Pride and confidence in the future of her native son, Woodrow Wilson, began to mount in Staunton long before he was nominated for the presidency. Shortly after his selection as president of Princeton University, the drift of political thinking in Staunton began a strong movement for "Wilson for President".

In November of 1910, the drift of thought was transformed into a tide of action. Staunton Mayor Hampton H. Wayt published a call in the Staunton Daily Leader on the 26th of November urging the men of the city to unite in the effort to help promote Wilson's candidacy for President. A committee met that evening and organized what came to be the original and first "Woodrow Wilson Club" in the country. Peyton Cochran, a former student of Wilson's at Princeton, was elected its president.

In addition to Mr. Cochran, the original members of the "Woodrow Wilson Club" were:

Rev. A. M. Fraser, Rev. W. Q. Hullihen, Mayor H. H. Wayt, Senator Edward Echols, Judge Henry W. Holt, former Mayor W. H. Landes, Treasurer Arista Hoge, City Attorney Herbert J. Taylor, Commonwealth's Attorneys H. H. Kerr and Carter Braxton, Justice Joseph A. Glasgow, Lawrence W. H. Peyton, W. W. Putnam, H. L. Opie, T. F. Opie, R. D. Haislip, A. S. Morton, S. M. Donald, W. T. Harrison, A. Stuart Robertson, J. W. H. Pilsen, John B. Cochran, Charles Curry, Charles M. East, Newton Argenbright, Heiskel Argenbright, W. C. Morton, John D. Crowle, W. B. McChesney, Frank Hoge, William Wholey, E. J.

Cushing, W. W. Timberlake, Dr. Glasgow Armstrong, Dr. B. P. Reese, John Bowman, M. N. Bradley, James R. Taylor, W. H. Marple, R. W. Menefee, Charles Haines, A. Y. Bickle, R. Y. Johnson, B. F. Terry, Eugene Stoneburner, D. C. Barkman, R. E. Whitmore, T. R. Fraser, D. E. Euritt, G. W. Hutchinson, George A. Hutcheson, D. E. Bell and present and former city business managers S. D. Holsinger and C. E. Ashburner.

The club met regularly for two years and staged numerous public gatherings and displays in an earnest effort to promote "Wilson for President". The club received a tremendous boost in its efforts when it was reported that Governor Wilson was seen strolling through the University of Virginia campus one afternoon in early November. When it was verified that it was indeed Governor Wilson on an unannounced trip to Virginia, a delegation from Staunton went to meet him in Charlottesville following an invitation to him, extended by Charles Catlett — president of the Chamber of Commerce, to visit the city and speak.

He arrived on the evening of November 11, accompanied by Peyton Cochran, and spent the night in the Eakleton Hotel where he met numerous friends including Dr. A. M. Fraser, a former classmate at Davidson College. Dr. Fraser was minister of the First Presbyterian Church and, of course, resided in the "Manse" where Woodrow Wilson was born on December 28, 1856.

Though his visit to Staunton was virtually unannounced, he was greeted by cheering throngs, presented keys to the city and entertained by the Stonewall Brigade Band. The occasion was an exciting one, surpassed only by Woodrow Wilson's return to the city 13 months later as president-elect.

With the Woodrow Wilson Club as leader, Staunton rooters for Wilson took excursions to the State Democratic Meeting in Norfolk and to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore. On one occasion, Woodrow Wilson was again to be greeted by home-town folks when the Club led a train load of Staunton rooters to Richmond where the candidate was speaking. Never lacking for enthusiasm in support of their native son, the Club was even tangled in a tussle at the National Convention attempting to place a "Staunton Wilson" banner on the platform. It was later reported to be one of the "most exciting incidents of that affair".

Though the Woodrow Wilson Club was foresighted and resourceful, it was an act of fate that brought the news of Wilson's

nomination to his home town of Staunton prior to any other city in the country. At the telegraph key in Baltimore on the evening of July 2, 1912, was a native Stauntonian who sent the news first to Staunton, then proceeded to inform the anxiously awaiting news centers of the world.

News of Wilson's victory at the Convention kept a local pennant manufacturing plant busy through the night preparing banners emblazoned with slogans honoring the nominee. Staunton citizens arose on the morning of July 3, 1912 to discover colorful banners stretched across Main St. The banners had been prepared and hung prior to the nomination of vice-presidential candidate, Marshall. Another coincidence, which was of no consequence, but did serve as a source of amusement was that the great banner proclaiming Wilson's victory was suspended between the Wilson and Marshall pharmacies.

Wilson was elected President on November 4, 1912. Immediately after the results of the election were known, the Hon. A. C. Gordon, and Peyton Cochran, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club, were dispatched to Princeton with an invitation for the president-elect to visit Staunton and his birthplace. The two representatives telegraphed an affirmative reply from Wilson, and Staunton began to prepare to greet her most famous native son.

A special committee was formed to handle the arrangements for Wilson's visit. Steven D. Timberlake, Jr., was appointed chairman of that committee. Charles Catlett was appointed to head a committee to choose an appropriate birthday present for the president-elect. Though it had not been confirmed at that time by Wilson that he could or would visit Staunton on his birthday, that was the fervent hope of everyone in the city and they worked toward that end.

Faced with the overwhelming task of entertaining a president, officials began to seek advice from all quarters. Letters were hastily written to officials of other cities which had been recently visited by President Taft, seeking their advice as to how best to make Wilson's visit fitting and dignified.

Deciding that the best advice could come from no other than the President himself, Charles Catlett wrote the following letter to President Taft:

"Dear Sir:

I am sure if this letter reaches you personally it will have your interested consideration. For of all those who have held

your exalted office you seem to me to have borne with greater philosophic good nature the many little annoyances incidental thereto, and which in the aggregate mean a great burden. You must, therefore, have sympathy for your successor.

We want to know how to best entertain Governor Woodrow Wilson at his home-coming to his birthplace in Staunton, which will probably be on his birthday, December 28th.

Or rather we are anxious to know what not to do—to know some of those things which are apt to give the greatest annoyance and discomfort to so distinguished a visitor whom we all would delight to honor”.

President Taft did not send a personal reply, but his White House aides sent a great deal of helpful information, mostly formal directives.

The Mayor of Ada, Ohio — a city visited by Taft in June of 1910, gave his advice to Staunton in the form of a newspaper editorial which he had clipped from his local newspaper and mailed to Mr. Timberlake. The editorial said in part:

“There are a few little odds and ends that need looking after. Fix your tree lawns up nicely; gather up all bits of brush and rubbish from your tree lawns and yards; trim the lower limbs that droop; in a few places there are some timbers and bricks from old crossings left at the street intersections and these should be taken care of; also a few of the intersections need grading down and the dirt filled in beside the approaches. Mow the tree lawns and yards. See that the alleys are cleaned up of unsightly rubbish from the stable. In short, polish up your premises until they are beyond criticism and then just imagine that the President is coming every day and what a pretty little town we will have and what an influence for civic improvement it will have on the hundreds of strangers who come here every year”.

The most difficult and unenviable chore to be handled for the occasion was that assigned Charles Catlett to find a birthday gift for Woodrow Wilson. Although time was short, Mr. Catlett and his committee gave careful consideration to their commission and on December 3, only three weeks prior to the scheduled visit of Mr. Wilson, Catlett wrote the following letter to Miss Ellen W. Stuart of Nashville, Tennessee:

“Dear Miss Ellie:

It looks like we are going to have Woodrow Wilson visit us on his birthday, December 28th. I find I am on the Committee for the program, and it occurred to me last night that it would be an exceedingly appropriate thing if we could give him at that time the right sort of Christmas present.

I had the opportunity of seeing a number of the presents given to Queen Victoria on her Jubilee, and I must say that most of them were in very bad taste.

His reason for coming here is that he was born in Staunton. It is a sentimental journey, and it has occurred to me that if we could possibly have a miniature made of his mother and his father, suitably framed, and presented to him at that time, it would be the nicest possible thing to do.

I am writing to know if I were instrumental in bringing this about if you could undertake the work, and whether it would be possible for you to do it within the limited time available, and if you will do it, what your charges will be”.

Miss Stuart's reply by Telegraph was prompt and to the point. She replied, “I will do the work on any terms”.

Mr. Catlett wried Miss Stuart the next day and explained that he meant to say “Birthday present”.

The entire nation was stirred by the colorful, though dignified and tasteful celebration held in the president-elect's birthplace on December 27 and 28 of 1912. Newspapers throughout the nation carried headlines announcing the warm homecoming of Wilson and sentimentally described his stay in the house in which he was born.

An Associated Press dispatch carried in major newspapers in the land described it this way:

“Woodrow Wilson, president-elect of the United States, opened his eyes here today in the same home and in practically the same surroundings as 56 years ago today, when he was born. He had slept in the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church, of which his father, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, was pastor more than half a century ago”.

Photographs of the Manse appeared in most newspapers, and many of them carried a caption calling it “The Little White

House". For indeed it was widely speculated that the new chief executive would often seek rest and relaxation away from the rigors of his office in the peaceful little town in which he was born.

During his two-day and one-night stay in Staunton, Wilson was a guest of his old friend and classmate, Dr. A. M. Fraser, who still occupied the Manse. Although Staunton was filled with an air of jubilation, Wilson was able to spend several quiet hours in his birthplace with Dr. Fraser and other friends. He addressed a large throng from the steps of Mary Baldwin College and delivered his main address at a banquet held in his honor at the Staunton Military Academy.

On the morning of his birthday, a committee of local citizens presented Wilson with the ivory miniatures of his mother and father. Mr. Catlett's earlier prediction that the presentation of the miniatures would be "the nicest possible thing to do" was confirmed by Wilson during his remarks at the banquet when he said, "The day began with one of the prettiest gifts in its conception that I could have imagined. A committee of gentlemen, as you perhaps know, visited me and presented me with beautifully wrought miniatures of my father and my mother, and it seemed to me that they had interpreted my own wish and preference".

On the morning of Sunday, December 29, the president-elect left Staunton by train in the presence of a host of admirers bidding him farewell. In a brief statement to the crowd he said, "Even if I live to see as many more, I shall certainly not forget my fifty-sixth birthday party".

Thus, the Manse at 24 North Coalter St., had been marked for a singularly distinctive place in American history. It could no longer be a private residence. So, too, had Staunton been thrust into a conspicuous light of prominence, and she reflected in the honor proudly and distinctly. A paraphrase of an expression by George Byron aptly describes the atmosphere, "She awoke one morning and found herself famous".

The citizens of Staunton soon returned to their normal routines, pausing occasionally to reflect among themselves their recent mark of honor. But for Dr. A. M. Fraser and his family, a return to normal private family life in the Manse became increasingly more difficult. In the ensuing years, the lives of the Fraser family were subjected to bothersome interruptions at their door by the curious and inquisitive seeking a glimpse of that unique reality inherent in the place where the chief executive

was born. The petty annoyances to their minister soon had the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church considering the possibilities of building a new manse. The disposition of the President's birthplace became a primary concern of the congregation. They felt it was incumbent upon them to entrust it to someone who would, in fact, preserve it and maintain it as an historical site. Though the congregation felt a keen responsibility for the preservation of the birthplace, it was not financially capable of assuming that role.

For sometime Mary Baldwin College had exhibited an interest in purchasing the Manse. Officials of both the college and the church had discussed the possibilities of a sale informally, but it wasn't until February 1, 1925 that the church was authorized by the congregation to enter into negotiations with the college.

A resolution introduced by Thomas Hogshead and adopted by the congregation during a meeting following services on February 1, said in part, "That the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church be, and they are, authorized and directed to negotiate with the trustees of Mary Baldwin College concerning the sale of the Manse to the college, and to agree with them upon such price and terms as the trustees of this church may seem fair alike to the seller and the purchaser".

Following this authorization, the trustees of the church had several meetings aimed at reaching a price to offer the college. They finally agreed upon a price of \$30,000 which they submitted to the trustees of the college during a meeting of the college's board on March 16, 1928. It should be noted that three years had elapsed between the date of the congregation's authorization to their trustees to negotiate with Mary Baldwin College and the date that the price was actually submitted to the college for its consideration. The minutes of the church meetings do not reveal the reason for this delay.

The Board of Mary Baldwin College did not act upon the offer to buy the Manse at that meeting in 1928. However, it did pass a resolution at its meeting of May 22, 1929 accepting the offer to purchase the Manse for \$30,000.

On June 14, 1929, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution by Herbert J. Taylor, which authorized the sale of the Manse to Mary Baldwin College for the sum of \$30,000. Mr. Taylor's resolution stipulated "that the Board of Trustees of Mary Baldwin College is hereby given the right and privilege of conveying the Manse to a society or cor-

poration, when created, to be known as the "Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Memorial Society" or a similar society for the perpetuation of the name and fame of Woodrow Wilson, who was born in the Manse on the 28th of December 1856".

The deed to the Manse was transferred to Mary Baldwin College upon payment of \$30,000 on October 1, 1929 and was recorded by the clerk of the Corporate Court of Staunton in Deed Book 38, Page 152.

The college kept possession of the Birthplace until October 29, 1938. During those nine years, the building was maintained, but no attempts were made to effect historic restoration or to add to the collection of period furnishings. Volunteer personnel staffed the house for the purpose of keeping it open for the few visitors who came inquiring. There being no means by which to publicize the fact that the house was open nor funds to provide promotional materials, visitors were few.

Custody of the birthplace was ceremoniously transferred to the trust of a Temporary Custodial Committee on January 10, 1932. The chairman of that committee was Charles Catlett. In transferring temporary custody of the Manse to the committee, Dr. L. Wilson Jarman, president of the college, gave vent to what was to be expected in the future during an address to a public gathering at the Manse.

"Recognizing this ownership as a trust for the people of our nation, the board of trustees of the college have made a matter of record their position that the college will expect no financial profit from its present ownership of the Manse, but that the college will transfer the title to this property, on the payment to the college of the cost and carrying charges, to a National Memorial Association which is now in the process of formation, which will be of such stable nature, as to constitution and financial strength, that the permanence of the movement will be assured.

While still looking earnestly forward to such a consummation, those in charge of the property are cognizant of the fact that the City of Staunton should be enabled to fulfill its obligation to the Nation to open the Manse, of which it is the natural custodian and guardian, to the citizens of the Nation and of the world, as one of our national shrines, and as a memorial to one of the world's greatest citizens of any age".

The ceremonies of that occasion were concluded by a prayer delivered by Wilson's friend and classmate, Dr. A. M. Fraser. Dr. Fraser's prayer stands, even today, as the guiding inspiration for those entrusted with the preservation of the Birthplace.

"We thank thee for the great and gracious part of this venerable house. We do especially thank thee that in thy sovereign province it sheltered the infancy of one of the supreme characters of history, that its walls echoed the parental prayers whispered about his cradle and witnessed the budding of his genius.

We have met to set apart this building to its new use as a perpetual memorial to Woodrow Wilson, who was born within it, that the thousands who come here, may not only do honor to his memory but catch for themselves somewhat of his spirit, an inspiration to his ideals of personal character of self-sacrifice and devotion to public duty and passion for the rights of men".

Knowing of the desire of Mary Baldwin College to entrust the Birthplace to a permanent organization, several local citizens began the efforts to organize and incorporate a foundation to purchase the Birthplace and to restore it. The leaders of this movement were Mrs. Cordell Hull, a Staunton native and wife of the former Secretary of State. Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, E. Walton Opie, Floridus S. Crosby, Michael Kivlighan and L. W. H. Peyton, a former member of the original Woodrow Wilson Club. Joining the Staunton citizens in this movement were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, second wife of the late president and two distinguished Virginians — Sen. Harry Flood Byrd and Sen. Carter Glass.

On June 27, 1938, the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation was incorporated under the corporate laws of the State of Virginia, and was officially recorded by the clerk of the Corporate Court of Staunton on July 11 of that same year.

Named in the charter as trustees of the Foundation were all of the above (except Mrs. Wilson) and the following:

Jesse H. Jones	Washington, D. C.
Norman H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
Richard Wilmer Bolling	Washington, D. C.
(brother of Mrs. Wilson)	
D. Lawrence Groner	Norfolk, Va.
Lewis C. Williams	Richmond, Va.

J. L. Newcomb Charlottesville, Va.
 John Stewart Bryan Williamsburg, Va.
 Mrs. Edna Meredith Des Moines, Iowa
 Mrs. Edith Sands Middleburg, Va.
 Mrs. Martha H. Hitchcock Washington, D. C.
 Miss Charlotte H. Noland Middleburg, Va.
 Frank L. Polk New York City, N. Y.
 Edward R. Stettinius New York City, N. Y.

From that group, the following officers of the Foundation were named: Mrs. Cordell Hull, president; Carter Glass, first vice-president; Harry F. Byrd, second vice-president; Jessie Jones, treasurer and Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Of the original board of trustees, two survive at this date and both are still very much active in the affairs of the Foundation. They are Gen. E. Walton Opie, member of the Board and a past president of the Foundation, and Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, current president of the Foundation.

The first funds in the treasury of the Foundation were raised to purchase the Birthplace from Mary Baldwin College. Through the efforts of Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Smith and Sen. Byrd, \$25,000 was raised. \$10,000 was appropriated from the State of Virginia and \$15,000 was given by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation of New York and other private donors.

The Foundation offered Mary Baldwin College \$25,000 for the Birthplace. In a meeting of the college trustees held July 15, 1938, the offer was accepted. On October 29, 1938 the deed to the property at 24 No. Coalter St., was transferred to the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation and recorded by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Staunton in Deed Book 46, page 303.

In a simple unceremonious, business-like transaction, the Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson was entrusted to the Foundation in keeping with the original intent and dictation of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church when it was first sold to Mary Baldwin College in 1929.

The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation has now entered its 30th year. The accomplishments of the Foundation over these years is an inspiration to all who assume the responsibility for historic preservation.

At the outset the Foundation established several major goals for itself. They were: Restoration of the property, collection of furnishings and other artifacts, acquisition of the original property lines purchased by the First Presbyterian Church in 1846,

and the establishment of a sufficient endowment to insure perpetual care and maintenance of the properties.

Largely through the efforts of personal contacts by members of the Board, funds were gathered to effect the initial restoration of the house and grounds. The restoration project was initiated in 1940 in accordance with plans prepared by Architect Ward Brown. The work was done principally by the R. W. Bolling Company. The most significant change made in the property at that time was the removal of additions to the Manse, which had been made sometime after the Wilsons had moved. This included removal of the long front porch as well as the upper small front porch. The grounds and shrubbery around the house were improved by the Garden Club of Virginia and were designed by Charles F. Gillette. The Garden Club of Virginia has continued its support of the beautification project at the Birthplace, and a new garden terrace is being added this year by the Club.

In 1941 a public fund raising campaign was held in Staunton to help afford additional furnishings. Local citizens contributed more than \$4,000 in that campaign. The Manse was finally dedicated as a public memorial in May of 1941 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. By September of 1944 the Foundation had accumulated over \$57,000 through gifts of friends and associates of the Trustees. On September 18, 1944, Mrs. Cordell Hull submitted her resignation as president of the Foundation. She resigned due to the increasing demands on her time. However, she remained an active member of the Board of Trustees until her death.

Jessie Jones of Houston, Tex., was unanimously elected to succeed Mrs. Hull. His term of office began in December of 1944. In October of 1948, the Foundation made its first step to acquire additional property. At that time the property adjacent to the south of the Manse known as "The Gooch House" was purchased. The Foundation's second president, Jessie Jones, submitted his resignation in 1949. Due to the fact that his residence was in Texas and that the Foundation's business brought increasing demands on his time, Mr. Jones felt that the interests of the Foundation could be best served by someone nearby. His successor was Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of the Washington and Lee University.

During Dr. Gaines' tenure as president, the state increased the amount of its financial support and the organization of state regents was developed to help increase funds in the Foundation's

endowment. By March 31, 1950 the Foundation's net worth was more than \$121,000.

Maj. Gen. E. Walton Opie, one of the original incorporators of the Foundation, was elected president in October of 1954 to replace Dr. Gaines.

In December of 1955 the properties at 226-228-230 Frederick St., were acquired by the Foundation, thus giving it title to all of the original property purchased for the construction of the Manse in 1846.

During Gen. Opie's tenure, the first major nationwide fund raising campaign for the Foundation was conducted. In 1956, it was also the occasion for the nation-wide celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth. During that same year, the Foundation was host to the third U. S. President to visit the Birthplace, Dwight D. Eisenhower in October of 1956.

Two native Stauntonians played major roles in the Centennial celebration. Gen. Opie was elected as chairman of the National Woodrow Wilson Centennial Commission and George Cochran served as chairman of the Virginia State Woodrow Wilson Centennial Commission.

Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith, a leader in the development of the Foundation's program from the very outset, was elected President of the Foundation in 1957 and continues to serve in that capacity.

After 29 years of intensive effort on behalf of the Foundation, it has accomplished the original goals it had established for itself in 1938.

In 1966 an Advisory Council was appointed to discuss the future role of the Birthplace. Thomas McCaskey, vice-president of Colonial Williamsburg, was elected as chairman of that group. This Council made several recommendations to the Board of Trustees, which were adopted and are now in process of being put into action. Among these were the development of an interpretative educational program which focuses on the entire life of Wilson rather than the furnishings in the house, the development of an educational center and the employment of a full-time administrative director.

And so, the Foundation has defined for itself a new vision and a new set of goals and challenges. Whatever the future allows in the consumation of these goals, will be guided by the inspiring example established by those who from the beginning gave full-measure of themselves. Their efforts can best be defined by paraphrasing the words of the Roman poet, Horace — "They have reared a monument more enduring than bronze".

JACKSON and LEE

Lee-Jackson Day, Kiwanis, Staunton, January 22, 1968

On May 10, 1865, a month after the surrender at Appomattox, a small group of Stauntonians assembled at Thornrose Cemetery to decorate the graves of their fallen boys and to honor the memory of a great and good general who had died for the Confederate cause exactly two years before. On May 10, 1866, third anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, a large crowd assembled in the Staunton Lutheran Church for memorial services; and the procession, led by the Stonewall Brigade Band, then marched to Thornrose.

For several years Decoration Day was held here on May 10, the date of Jackson's death. In due time Memorial Day was assigned officially to a later period of the year; but the memory of that great and good hero continued to be cherished. It so happened that the birthdays of the Confederacy's two outstanding chieftains fell within the same month; and the practice of observing their joint anniversaries in January became a prevailing custom throughout the Southland.

The names of these two distinguished Americans have thus been linked for nearly a century in the ceremonies of Lee-Jackson Day. And aside from the accident of their having the same birth-month, it is most fitting that they be so linked. For rarely upon the pages of history have two leaders labored together with such harmonious efficiency, with such startling success. In their strategy and tactics of battle, each operated with an almost intuitive cognizance of the will and desires borne by the other.

I intend therefore to devote most of my attention, on this Lee-Jackson commemoration, to the personal and individual teamwork participated in by these two noble figures. So remarkable was their association that a ready misconception is often engendered that it endured for a long period, for the greater part of the Civil War. In actuality, the elapsed time from Jackson's first official meeting with Lee until the day of Jackson's death was a short span—from June 23, 1862, to May 10, 1863. During those brief ten and a half months the two mapped and executed six major campaigns that have engaged the enthralled attention of military scholars. It is true that, in the three months preceding June 23, 1862, Lee and Jackson had maintained telegraphic communication and had consulted about

Jackson's Valley campaign. True also, during the Mexican War Lieutenant Jackson must have had opportunity to see Brevet Major Lee. But in the War with Mexico the two were not involved in similar phases; and in the three months of the Valley campaign, when Lee and Jackson were exchanging telegrams, it was always the relation of advice about general strategy rather than specific instructions.

In June 1862, however, Lee, newly appointed commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, ordered Jackson to move his Army of the Shenandoah down to the Richmond front and become part of the Confederate troops confronting McClellan, who had battered his way to the very walls of the Confederate capital. So with that rapidity of execution that characterized Jackson, he shuttled his soldiers over the Virginia Central Railroad toward his new destination; and when they were yet fifty miles away, he rode ahead to confer with the new leader of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Major General Thomas J. Jackson arrived at his destination, the Dabbs House east of Richmond, at three on the afternoon of Friday, June 23. It was for the conference on the Seven Days battle, the eve of Lee's first assault along the Chickahominy. And there were assembled Lee's four generals, Jackson, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and D. H. Hill, to work out plans for the campaign. The conference lasted four hours; and at its conclusion Jackson rode back to his own troops ready to begin the first maneuver directly under command of Robert E. Lee.

It is an interesting exercise to compare these two superb generals, Jackson and Lee, as they appeared at this first formal meeting, a meeting that was to initiate forty-five weeks of incomparable cooperation. Already Jackson held Lee in admiration, but knew nothing of him by personal contact. Now he saw before him the courteous and polished Virginia gentleman, classically handsome, with high forehead and gentle, steady eyes. He viewed a distinguished figure in immaculate grey uniform, bearing the graceful carriage of the professional military leader, with his carefully groomed grey hair and full beard. He looked upon a man who, even before outbreak of hostilities, had been sufficiently prominent to be offered command of the Northern armies, but who had refused to war against his homeland and his kindred. Before Stonewall Jackson stood a soldier whose very stature exacted respect, that of a generous, kindly character, but a character that was to be known for its firmness and aggressiveness against well-nigh insuperable odds.

But it is to be remembered that at that time Lee had not attained the popular status that eventually was to be his. Only three weeks before, upon the wounding of Joseph E. Johnston, had he been placed in command. It is to be remembered also that at that very hour Stonewall Jackson was the most familiar soldier on the American continent, one whose audacious exploits and brilliant victories were heralded afar. He had astounded the world by his maneuvers in the Shenandoah Valley, driving two strong armies from the field, then in three sharp engagements defeating three more armies, any one of which outnumbered his own. He had become a people's hero, a nation's meteoric hope.

But this famous soldier whom General Lee met that June 23 displayed few of the outward marks of distinction. Undoubtedly his appearance was marred by the fact that he had ridden fifty miles through rain and mud; but even at his best General Jackson was never to appear a prepossessing figure. Now he presented himself, tired, dusty, his rust-colored beard disarranged, his plain uniform wrinkled. His small blue eyes, his thin lips, his relaxed bearing were surely not impressive. Yet in that four-hour conference, whenever the suggestion of aggressive attack arose, Jackson's followers observed his flashing eyes, the tense body that betokened the devoted combat soldier.

These were two Virginians, two graduates of the Military Academy at West Point. Yet there was a world of difference in their backgrounds. General Lee had been born 55 years before, son of a Revolutionary War general in whose veins ran the blood of Virginia Cavaliers. His ancestors, his relatives and family connections, stood high in the nation's military and political annals. He was a professional soldier, having distinguished himself in the Mexican War and having completed a four-year term as superintendent of West Point.

Jackson at that time was only 38 years old, of a western Virginia family which numbered many community leaders in that frontier area but which by no means could be numbered among the aristocracy. He had served commendably in the Mexican War but had abandoned his military career after six years in the army. At the outbreak of the Civil War he had volunteered and accepted the commission of major.

Beginning on that hot June day in 1862 Generals Lee and Jackson were to carry out six major campaigns with startling success—Seven Days, Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. In four of these

Jackson engaged in separate maneuvers, with individual responsibility. It is a measure of the unique instinctive intercommunication between these two that, after the passing of Jackson, Lee never attempted a major division of his army.

After battles at Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, when McClellan's army had been driven across the peninsula, Lee sent Jackson west to confront Pope and drive him back from Cedar Mountain. Again, only two weeks later, Jackson marched his army corps on that remarkable flanking swing around Pope that culminated in triumph at Second Manassas. Already had the two leaders established that intuitive understanding that permitted one to operate with keen knowledge of the other's conceptions. Already had Lee found that he could depend upon this aggressive strategist to carry out any maneuver that the acumen that merited approval. Already had there developed that deep personal warmth and respect between the two, a strong brotherly affection beneath the formalities of official relations.

It was natural, therefore, for Lee, after the decisive victory at Second Manassas and upon the invasion of Maryland, to detach Jackson for the lone expedition to Harper's Ferry. There the determined Jackson, with his tattered army, accepted surrender of the garrison and hurried then to join Lee at Antietam. In three months the two generals waged four campaigns that had carried them from the defense of Richmond to invasion of enemy territory.

Three months more were to elapse before Lee and Jackson together engaged in another triumphant campaign. This time, at Fredericksburg, it was a defensive battle, with Burnside crossing the Rappahannock and clashing with Jackson on the right, then shattering his army against Longstreet on the left before ingloriously retreating to the north bank of the river.

After Fredericksburg Jackson went into winter quarters at Moss Neck, down the Rappahannock; and during these four months he and Lee had opportunity to map their program for the spring campaign. And it was upon that campaign—Jackson's last and greatest battle—that I would like to dwell, for it seems to me that in those few days the two attained the very perfection of two minds solving a single problem.

On April 19, 1863, Anna Morrison Jackson, the wife whom Jackson had not seen since the beginning of his Valley campaign sixteen months before, came on a visit, bringing their baby Julia, whom he saw for the first time. It was a happy week, a happy reunion. On Tuesday afternoon, April 28, General Lee called

on them at Yerby House, where Mrs. Jackson was guest, and returned to his tent at Fredericksburg at nightfall. Early next morning, aroused by the sound of gunfire, he was informed excitedly that the Federal commander Hooker had crossed his army over the Rappahannock and was advancing east and west. It was an anticipated movement; and General Lee imperturbably said to Jackson's messenger, "Tell your good general that I am sure he knows what to do. I will meet him at the front very soon." The following two days, April 30 and May 1, Jackson marched his corps northward and attacked Hooker's lines. At seven at night, May 1st, the two generals met on the Plank Road in a pine clearing. Sitting on a rude log beside his subordinate, Lee asked, "How can I get at these people?" The doughty Jackson is reported to have responded, "Show me what to do, and I will try to do it." When Stuart rode up to inform them that Hooker's right flank was in the air, uncovered and unprotected, Jackson's countenance brightened. Here was his favored opportunity to attack by a flank movement. He informed Lee, "My troops will move out at four o'clock tomorrow morning." No specific details, no debate about strength of troops, nature of advance, exact destination. So completely had the two minds come together that there was no need of details. Lee was willing to gamble his security on his faith in Jackson.

Long before dawn Lee rode to the front, where Jackson, over a cup of coffee, had received reports from Stuart and Staunton's Jed Hotchkiss on the best route around Hooker. There, sitting on a cracker box beside General Lee, he outlined his plan, an eleven-mile march. When Lee asked, "General Jackson, what do you propose to do?" Stonewall Jackson, pointing to the map, replied, "Go around here." Next Lee asked, "With what do you propose to do this movement?" Jackson answered, "With my whole corps." That meant two-thirds of Lee's forces, 28,000 men. "What will you leave me?" "The divisions of Anderson and McLaws." That left Lee with a holding force of 13,000 against an army of 50,000. But without a moment's hesitation, he assented. The army began its toilsome march. The two generals, now mounted, drew off the road for a few whispered words. It was to be their last meeting. Jackson rode on his lone journey into the forest.

By three that afternoon word came to Lee that Jackson's leading division was up. It was not until six that all had assembled and the men could surge forward. We know the story of how complete was the Federal surprise, of how the Con-

federates advanced so rapidly that regiments became entangled. We know of Jackson's eagerness to press the attack, of his venture beyond the front lines, of his suffering wounds by his own soldiers. That night his left arm was amputated. Next morning Lee mourned when he heard the news, and declared, "Any victory is dearly bought which deprives us of the services of General Jackson, even for a short time." And he sent a message to the fallen leader: "General, I have just read your note informing me that you are wounded. I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed the event, I would have chosen for the good of my country to be disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy." It is said that upon reading the note Jackson commented, "General Lee should give the glory to God."

The wounds, though serious, were not considered fatal; and Jackson was moved to Guinea's Station, where his wife and baby joined him. It was not until late in the week that complications of pneumonia emerged. On his deathbed he remained the soldier, once declaring, "The men who live through this war will be proud to say to their children, 'I was one of the Stonewall Brigade.'" He died May 10, 1863. In the delirium of approaching death he demanded, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! Pass the infantry to the front!" Then came his last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees."

When the sad tidings came to General Lee, he wept. His order revealing the loss began, "With deep grief the commanding general announces to the army the death of Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson. The daring, skill, and energy of this great and good soldier, by the decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us."

Great and good. In these two simple adjectives with which General Lee characterized General Jackson lies the key to the characters of both men. In the humble soul of Robert E. Lee, transparent and believing, in his self-denial and self-control, in his calm dignity and grave courtesy, we are confronted with symbols of highest rectitude. His labelling of duty as the sublimest word of the English language reflects the epitome, the acme of highest faith in his valuation of right and truth and adherence to the good. And the same pattern of noble character and pious faith applies to Stonewall Jackson. In his almost shy modesty, in his retiring and self-sacrificing devotion to his duty, his country, his God, we have a supreme example of the great and good soldier.

Of the two we may declare without reservation that they were gifted among mortals with genius. Yet there was more to allow them the appellation of these two adjectives. True greatness never ceases to command admiration. True goodness never fails to find its devotees. There are those who declare that today the ancient cardinal virtues are in eclipse, that we live in a cynical age when man no longer treasures the great and good ideals of truth and honesty and courage. Whether this is true of this generation, of this century, I cannot say. If it is true, it should be our earnest prayer that we may return to the standards whereby integrity and rectitude are elevated once more to their towering position among the qualities of total man. Whether it is true or not, we do have the immortal examples of these two great and good soldiers whose lives were enriched by undeviating adherence to those tenets of faith and courage, to moral heroism and devotion to duty. For all of humankind, the careers of Thomas J. Jackson and Robert E. Lee have enscrolled themselves on the pages of history as examples and inspiration, teaching the eternally deathless lessons of the power of courage and conscience, of faith in the immutable greatness and goodness that dwells under the canopy of heaven.

JAMES PATTON

A FORGOTTEN COLONIAL PATRIOT

Colonel James Patton was murdered by Indians at Draper's Meadow, now Blacksburg, Virginia, on July 30, 1755. His twenty years of service to the Colony came to a climax with his death, during the French and Indian War. Except for his constructive ideas, supported by the early Augusta County settlers, the Virginia frontier west of the Blue Ridge could have been lost by the English Colonies.

The Colonial Virginia Council recognized the necessity of fortifying the frontier "against the approaches of an enemy" as early as 1701. A law offered lands in tracts of from ten to thirty thousand acres with one man, between the age of sixteen and sixty years, on each five hundred acres. Free ammunition for defense and hunting was included as well. But this policy succeeded only to a limited degree. For those living in eastern Virginia to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains and settle in the wilderness of Augusta was unthinkable. It was Dr. John Lederer, a German physician, who is first recorded as viewing the western country from atop the Blue Ridge in March, 1669. Explorations of the Great Valley of Virginia followed.

Colonel Cadwallader Jones, possibly the first Valley explorer, encamped on the Shenandoah River about 1680. His purpose was to promote trade relations between Tidewater Virginia and the Great Lakes country.

The first recorded exploration with the view to specific settlement was in 1706 by Louis Michel, a Swiss from Pennsylvania. But the effort failed to establish a settlement. In 1716, Governor Alexander Spotswood pursued Colonel Jone's idea of contact with the Great Lakes country in an official way, exploring the Valley of Virginia and claiming it for the British Crown. As a patriotic inducement, he attempted to glamorize Valley settlement by organizing the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. But in spite of these efforts, the first quarter century of the 1700's passed without a single Valley of Virginia settlement. This Frontier Wilderness was totally unoccupied but served as hunting grounds and war paths for the Indians. The second Treaty of Albany with the Indians in 1732 caused their north-south route to be shifted across the Blue Ridge into the Valley.

The German and Scotch-Irish pioneers of Pennsylvania came south to clear homesteads in the Shenandoah Valley Wilderness, known as the "back parts of Virginia." It was these settlers with whom Colonel James Patton was to become associated. But who was James Patton?

An authority on the history of the Patton and Preston families supplies background and the manner of James Patton's entrance into the early Valley immigration. The family background in Ireland is ably presented by the authority — Preston Davie.

Rev. William Patton, born in Scotland, appears as early as 1626 as Rector of the Parishes of Ramoigh, Aughanish and Clonmany, in the Diocese of Raphoe, county Donegal, Ireland. He was the progenitor of the Irish branch of the family. The Patton name was an outstanding one and of Scottish origin. A number of its members, in diverse generations, saw service in the Royal Navy, the British Army and in civil office. Some achieving distinction in their respective fields.

William Patton's grandson, Henry Patton, Esq., only son of Henry Patton, Sr., married Sarah Lynn, almost certainly of that ancient and prominent English family whose seat was county Donegal, Ulster. James Patton, born 1692, was the fourth son of the younger Henry Patton and Sarah Lynn Patton. Henry Patton participated in the religious and political strife that occurred during the brief reign of King James II. He was among that group who opposed the King after his replacement on the throne by King William III and Queen Mary in 1688. James had Roman Catholic leanings, while William and Mary had Protestant ties. In James' invasion of Southern Ireland, young Patton was attained — with several thousand others — by King James' Parliament. This attainder was promptly removed after the defeat of the King. For his services to the William and Mary regime, he was awarded the Manor of Springfield, Parish of Clondevaddock, Barony of Kilmacrenan, county Donegal in the Province of Ulster.

As was the custom of that day, younger sons were frequently placed in the Royal Navy at an early age. Thus young James Patton was entered in the service while a mere youth.

He is said to have taken part in the hostilities against France, known as "Queen Anne's War," which terminated in 1713. At this time he was twenty-one years of age.

In the long period of quiet following the war, opportunities for promotion in the Royal Navy were slow in coming. It was at this time James Patton resigned from the service to engage in private shipping enterprises. Times were auspicious for his venture. As under Robert Walpole's long tenure as Prime Minister (1727-1742) English commerce and shipping flourished. In Ireland, however, conditions were growing worse. A "Great Exodus" of Ulstermen and their families were emigrating to America. The story was the same in Scotland, where grim times and unrest were widespread.

While engaged in his shipping enterprises, indications are that Patton may have quit Ireland, residing temporarily either at Kircudbright, Scotland or Whitehaven in Cumberland, England. From both ports a growing trade was developing with the English settlements in North America. Especially was this true in the Colony of Virginia. Early in its history, exports of tobacco had caused it to be dubbed "The Tobacco Kingdom." But the tradition that Patton made numerous trips to Hobb's Hole, Virginia, bringing Scots from Ulster, Ireland, is not borne out by subsequent records. In shipping returns on the Potomac of 1735-1756 ship owners and ship masters were listed on both incoming and outgoing ships. Patton's name is found there only once. He was listed as master of the ship on which he brought over his family, they being listed among the ship's sixty-five passengers.

Also contrary to tradition, James Patton's name does not appear on the list of British Naval officers. It is believed he was called Captain because of his shipping activities. When he actually came to America is not known. A member of the family in later years wrote of him crossing the Atlantic twenty-five times in his own vessel, bringing Scotch-Irish to America. However, this also must be pure tradition, as it can not be authenticated.

William Beverley of Essex County, a man prominent in Colonial affairs, made an attempt to secure a Valley grant in the

"Massanutting" area in 1732. But a few German immigrants from Pennsylvania, led by Adam Miller, were already settled in that section. Their title was from Jacob Stover. At the time of his application, Beverley had written, "I am persuaded that I can get a number of people from Pennsylvania to settle on the Shenadore," so he continued to seek a Valley grant. In the meantime, settlers were staking out their "Tomahawk Right" in the Valley — William Cathey on Cathey's River (Middle River), Gilbert Christian on Christian's Creek, James Kerr at the confluence of Meadow Run, Christian's Creek and Middle River, John Lewis on Lewis Creek, and others.

On order of Council on August 12, 1736 William Beverley was granted a 118,491 acre patent in the Upper Shenandoah Valley. It was to be called the Manor of Beverley. John Lewis, a leader of those already settled on this land, was married to Margaret Lynn, a sister to James Patton's mother. Another member of the Lynn family, Dr. William Lynn, a physician, lived in Fredericksburg, Virginia, which was in the Hobb's Hole area. The record of James Patton's first personal contacts in Virginia is lost in the passing of time. However, William Beverley, a friend of John Lewis, wrote Patton a year after securing his Beverley Manor grant informing him of another 30,000 acre grant on Calf Pasture River in which Patton was one-quarter owner. He addressed Captain Patton, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and wished him hearty success in bringing over settlers "and a safe return to us . . ." implying that Patton had been in America prior to 1737.

Time of arrival of James Patton and his brother-in-law, John Preston, with their respective families, in America, is also mostly conjecture. It was Mr. Preston Davie who again sifted out the following facts.

Captain James Patton chartered the ship Walpole, an eighty-five ton vessel of six guns and a crew of ten, from Walter Lutwidge of Whitehaven, Cumberland county, England. With Patton serving as shipmaster, they left Whitehaven — said to have been the home of Patton's wife — on March 27, 1738 for America. After five months at sea the Walpole arrived at Hobb's Hole with its sixty-five passengers. This included Mary Osborne, Patton's wife, and their two children, the Prestons and their four children. The Pattons settled on South River south of Waynesboro and called their place Spring Hill. John Preston settled near Beverley's Mill Place in the area of what is now Gypsy Hill Park. Captain Patton at once made extensive land purchases

on the extending frontier, meanwhile he was serving in numerous civic affairs and official duties pertinent to that day.

In the same year the Pattons came into the Valley, the settlers, as members of the Presbyterian Church supported by William Beverley, made an official plea to the Governor and Council for favor to the Valley pioneers that the authorities enact laws governing this area. The questions of most import were government aid in upholding law and order and the freedom of worship.

Governor Gooch and his Council were in dire need of strengthening the colony's defense against the Indians. Thus the Valley settlers secured freedom of worship and authorization for a governing body for a price—that price the colony's "security upon the frontier." The settlers received liberties along with specific responsibilities.

The resulting legislation authorized two counties west of the Blue Ridge. One of them to be known as Augusta, the other Frederick. Those writing the legislation were so unacquainted with the geography of the area that they failed to divide the land into two counties—of approximately equal size—as had been intended. Actually, Frederick was small while Augusta was gigantic in size.

For proper perspective, forget present county lines and note that old Augusta County was bounded on the south by the North Carolina line extended, on the east by the Blue Ridge, on the north by the Fairfax line, which extended through the present site of Pittsburgh, and as far west as Virginia made claims. Some limited it to the Mississippi River other officials referred to it as "California Island."

It is a matter of record that the Augusta County Court held sessions near Pittsburgh and administered civil and criminal affairs to the farthest settlers west until 1770. Augusta County business, however, was placed in the hands of the Orange County Commissioners immediately after authorization, where they remained for seven years—until 1745.

It was under Orange County jurisdiction that James Patton first rendered service in Augusta County. He was one of those recommended on June 25, 1741, for a Justice of the Peace in the Orange County Court to represent "that part called Augusta." Later that summer he was elected on August 14, 1741 to head a group of five "Commissioners" to select the site and build the Tinkling Spring Meeting House. He advanced personal funds for this building project, which, after a decade had not all been

repaid. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Augusta County April 25, 1742, serving under William Beverley, non resident colonel of Orange and Augusta Counties.

Lieutenant Colonel James Patton was commissioned Colonel of Augusta County militia a month later. Under him were twelve captains of militia companies. It was in these companies that the first taxes were imposed. These levies were requested by the citizens of Augusta and approved by the House of Burgesses on horse and cattle drovers using the Valley's "Great Trading Path" and those killing deer out of season. The funds were to be used for killing wolves, relief of the poor, clearing roads and building bridges. Patton, along with his two commission members were appointed, "without Fee or Reward", to collect and use these funds. They were accountable to the twelve militia captains, since Augusta County Court was not yet established.

Colonel Patton accompanied the commissioners of the Virginia Colonial government to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where on July 2, 1744, they signed a treaty with twenty-five chiefs of the "Six United Nations Of Indians." In this treaty, the Indians "renounced their right and claim to all the lands in the Colony of Virginia" and moved their north-south trail into the Alleghany mountains. James Patton and James Madison, Sr. and others signed the treaty as witnesses.

Colonel Patton and his son-in-law, John Buchanan, were appointed by the Orange County Court to layout the first "Public Road" through the Augusta area. Previously there had been only the "Indian Path," marked out by the buffalo then gradually widened by Indian hunters and warriors. It had become the north-south trail for settlers. Increase in population necessitated improvements and changes in the "Path." On May 23, 1745, a request to the Orange County Court for an improved road was approved. The road began at Tom's Brook, Virginia, at the Frederick County line, running south on the east side of the Shenandoah Valley, then up Mill Creek, crossing North and Middle Rivers near Port Republic. From there by Tinkling Spring Meeting House, then crossing the James River at Gilbert Campbell's between Buena Vista and Lexington. It continued to the outskirts of the present city of Roanoke, then south into the Yadkin River Valley in North Carolina.

Colonel Patton was the first Justice of the Peace in Augusta County's final organization by Governor Gooch on October 30, 1745. On that same day he was commissioned Augusta County's first sheriff.

In spite of being a Presbyterian, or possibly because of it, he was elected by the "Freeholders" to be the first man to head the Augusta Parish Vestry of the Church of England. The date was April 6, 1745. Incidentally, the first rector was a Presbyterian minister, Reverend John Hindman, who had gone to England and received Anglican ordination. Prior to this Hindman had served and organized Presbyterian meeting houses in the Valley.

The Treaty of Lancaster with the Six Nations temporarily removed the first barrier to westward expansion. Settlers and land speculators from the eastern states now turned westward. Colonel Patton and his partners, the first to present a petition, asked for 200,000 acres on New River in what is now West Virginia. The patent was delayed briefly but at the outbreak of hostilities between England and France in King George's War, it was granted. According to a governor's statement and the word of the president of the Virginia Council to the British Board of Trade, Virginia territorial claims extended to California.

Large land companies were organized to occupy and fortify the Ohio Valley region. The Ohio Land Company built a fort in 1749 at what is now Cumberland, Maryland. This caused antagonistic reaction from both the French and the Indians. More settlements brought open Indian resentment with the 1744 Lancaster Treaty. Since continued peace with the Indians was essential to Virginia's settling this uninhabited region, a renewal of the treaty became necessary in 1752. James Patton was one of the three commissioners to negotiate with the Indians at Logstown, west of the Ohio River. The Indians signed reluctantly, as the Ohio Company would ruin their hunting grounds. However, in signing they pointed out that they were signing only for themselves. They acknowledged the value of a fort at the forks of the Ohio as a protection against the French. The Virginians made every effort to win the Indians as their allies. Their efforts were not in vain.

Meanwhile the French were also trying to win the friendship of the Indians and were wreaking vengeance on those helping the English. An example was the destruction of Pichawillany, a town of the Miami tribe. The commissioners negotiating the revised Lancaster Treaty had hardly reached home when news came of the destruction of Pichawillany by the French and Indians. They raided and burned the trading cabins, slaughtered fifteen of the Miami tribesmen, including Chief Old Briton

— so called because of his friendship with the English. The invaders celebrated their victory by "boiling and feasting on Old Briton's body." It must be remembered that the French were rather firmly established in Canada and Louisana. Friendly Indians and a cordon of French forts could keep the British restricted to the Atlantic coastline and insure the west for French colonization.

Since Virginia's territorial claims were so extensive, she had to bear the burden of colonial leadership in planning offense as well as defense. The task was more difficult owing to the lack of cooperation among the colonies. The French practiced a unified policy toward the Indians. While the colonies each dealt separately with the various Indian tribes and quarreled among themselves over territorial claims.

As tensions mounted, Augusta County's sprawling claims placed her in the center of hostilities. Important questions were to be answered. Would those living on the frontier bear the brunt of the Indian atrocities? Would a man leave his wife and children undefended and go with a military unit into combat? What could Colonel Patton do as head of the Augusta militia?

This was Patton's hour of decision. While sympathetic to the perils of isolated families along the frontier, his duty was clear. As a loyal Briton and one of the group of dissenters, who had received their promise of freedom of worship in exchange for defending the frontier. There was no choice. The pledge in exchange for this freedom must be fulfilled. In this the leaders of Augusta agreed, except occasional panic stricken groups who fled for lack of protection.

This resolve was not altruistic patriotism alone; Colonel Patton and his fellow settlers had a large financial stake in who controlled the western Virginia claims.

Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, wrote Colonel Patton early in 1754 that the English position must be strengthened by erecting fortifications. He ordered him to enlarge the military apparatus in Augusta County.

Attack and counter-attack followed each other and determination for revenge mounted until open warfare existed. When the English learned that France was rapidly moving to occupy the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and planning to stop the English advance at the crest of the Alleghany Mountains. The King authorized resistance by all colonies, but centered the burden on the Colony of Virginia. The General Assembly, convening February 14, 1754, was aware of the French and Indian plan to take

possession of the Ohio Valley. The Governor described for the legislators the French strategy and the Indian atrocities, asking for Virginia to take the lead in contributing to defense. Five days later the Council issued a "proclamation for encouraging men to enlist in His Majesty's service for the defense and security of this Colony." The British government, in response to Governor Dinwiddie's plea, sent British money and men. General Braddock arrived in Hampton, Virginia, February 19, 1755. Assembled were twenty-five hundred men to fight under his command. They moved to Fort Cumberland and from there across the Alleghanies in June. Before reaching their objective, Fort Duquesne, they were attacked July 8, 1755 by the French and Indians in ambush.

In the meanwhile, James Patton had become a member of the House of Burgesses representing Augusta County. He was active on the 8th and 9th of July, planning preparations for protection of the frontier. In response to a petition by Patton and others to Governor Dinwiddie, funds were granted and two companies of rangers ordered to be recruited in Augusta County. Colonel Patton had the responsibility of commissioning new officers. Immediately afterwards he travelled from Williamsburg to Staunton with a supply of ammunition. On the 14th of July he commissioned his nephew, William Preston, a captain and set him the task of recruiting a company of rangers.

Sad news arrived the following week — that of Braddock's defeat and death. Tragic events — not to mention their stupidity — followed when Braddock's Army supplies were destroyed. The troops moved to Philadelphia in Augusta, where they took up winter quarters, leaving the frontier undefended. Worse, they left roads hewn from the wilderness on which the enemy could travel. After this, Indians, allied with the victorious French, ravaged the settlements, killing, scalping men, women and children. As the atrocities came nearer, Colonel Patton set out after July 21, with a poorly guarded wagonload of ammunition to supply the need of the southwest settlements. As the head of the militia, his presence would boost the morale of the settlers. Patton left the route of his wagoner to make a brief trip off the direct route to check on the welfare of his friends at Draper's Meadow (now Blacksburg). He fell into the hands of Indians who had just murdered some in the settlement and captured others . . . "and not discovering his danger till it was too late, he was inhumanely murdered on the spot." The day was July 30, 1755. Colonel James Patton had committed himself to the idea

of holding Virginia's soil against the French intruder and to that cause gave his life.

An eloquent tribute to the idea of defense sponsored by Colonel Patton came from his pastor, Rev. John Craig, of Tinkling Spring and Stone Meeting House. In the face of Braddock's defeat, Patton's death and the resulting Indian incursions, Mr. Craig made an open declaration that not to fight and defend the homes of settlers would be cowardly and unpatriotic and lacking in faith. He believed firmly that God would deliver His people from the heathen. And though Patton and Craig had often disagreed, their mutual respect was evident when Colonel Patton's will specified that differences over the settlement of his estate should be submitted to the minister and elders of Tinkling Spring Meeting House for decision.

Finally, a word concerning the passengers on the Walpole. No passenger list has ever been found. There was an indentured servant — supposedly included among them — by the name of Burke, whose descendants are said to have settled Burke's Garden in Tazewell County. The Thomas Peery family records indicate that their passage to America was on the Walpole. First settling in Beverley Manor, they later moved westward, serving the nation in many capacities; one of their number, in later years, being the Governor of Virginia.

As to the Patton families, both Colonel James Patton and his sister, Elizabeth Patton Preston, contributed in no small way in the state's development. James Patton's children moved with the frontier following the war. His daughter, Margaret, married Colonel John Buchanan, founder of Buchanan, Virginia, where U. S. Rt. 11 crosses the James River. His daughter, Mary, married William Thompson and their son, James, established "Kilmackronan," the colonial home near Glade Spring, Virginia. Kilmacrenan, Ireland, being barony in which James Thompson's great grandfather was awarded the Manor of Springfield. Thompson Valley in Tazewell County received its name from this family.

But the really notable members of the Patton family were the descendants of Elizabeth Patton Preston and her husband, John Preston. Four grandchildren and four great grandchildren occupied governor's mansions in three states; four as governors and four as governor's wives. Six grandsons were members of congress from four states. A dozen grandsons and great grand-

sons were legislators in five states. One grandson being Attorney General of the United States. James Patton and his family looked to Virginia as a place to live without restriction of government or pressure of Churchly regulation. The major significance of his impact in colonial America lies not only in the fact that he helped develop these liberties in an English America, but that he and his associates assumed the responsibilities involved. Their pattern of life was not to do as they pleased; it was freedom with responsibility.

This is one of our continuing questions around the world. What does it mean to be genuinely free? Some seek license to do as they please and call it freedom; while others strive for freedom, assuming responsibility for law and order with due regard for others. James Patton gave his all, including his life, to freedom with responsibility.

200 YEARS AGO

Some Augusta Court Proceedings of 1768

Sheriff ordered to pay James Hill 19/6 for hire of his horse for conveying prisoners to Williamsburg.

Samuel Todd given leave to build a mill on his land . . . according to the law . . . and that Court be adjourned till tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock.

John Dunn, who stands committed on suspicion of Felony, by stealing a Silver Buckle . . . but the same being of small value and the prisoner praying corporal punishment instead . . . that he receive 39 lashes at the public whipping post on his bare back well laid on . . . to be done immediately.

Mary Lawson, servant of Thomas Black was imported in the ship *Harriot* arrived September 15, 1766. Her indenture was lost when Sampson and George Matthews' store was broken into.

William Brown bound to peace on complaint of his wife, Isabella Brown.

Robert Armstrong, Henry Cresswell and James Bell, appointed to view the most convenient way from Buffalo Gap to Staunton.

Mary Huffman, orphan of Nicholas Huffman, to be bound to David Magert. He agrees to give her L8.10 and a new spinning wheel when she comes of age and to teach her to read and write.

Workmen ordered to be employed to build the jail chimney higher.

Thomas McFarron VS William Moore. Attachment: 1 tomahawk.

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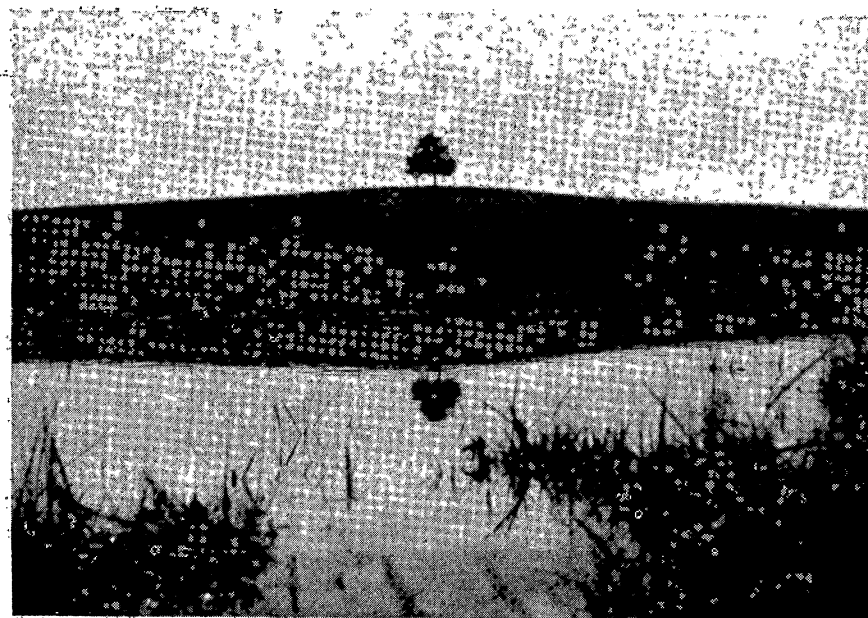
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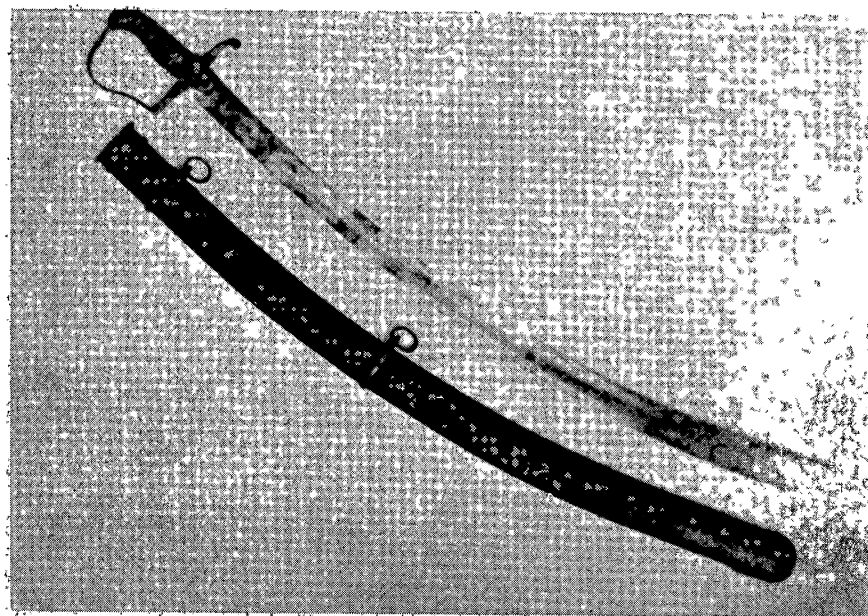
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Richard M. Hamrick, Jr.	Harry L. Nash, Jr.



Pictures of the spring and the hill to the south where "Springhill" stood. On the picture it is between the small tree at the top of the hill and the water that reflects it.



Draper's Meadow sword of the James Patton family.

(Photo from Dr. Howard M. Wilson, "Headwater of Freedom.")

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